

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.

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## AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—PANTOMIME.  
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—THE DANISH BOYS.  
JELLER'S THEATRE—PANTOMIME.  
EAGLE THEATRE—AIDS.  
GERMANIA THEATRE—DESI PAR SCIENTI.  
BOHEMIA THEATRE—EAST LANE.  
BROADWAY THEATRE—THE GIRL.  
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—MIST MISTON.  
NEW YORK AQUARIUM.  
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—LADY OF LYONS.  
PARK THEATRE—OUR BOASTING HOUSE.  
WALLACK'S THEATRE—MY AUNT DAD.  
PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN—MISS SARAH MISTON.  
THEATRE COMIQUE—VARIETY.  
NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.  
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—VARIETY.  
TIVOLI THEATRE—VARIETY.  
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.  
KOPTIAN HALL—VARIETY.  
COLUMBIA OPERA HOUSE—VARIETY.  
GILMORE'S GARDEN—TROTTER.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1877.

## NOTICE TO COUNTRY DEALERS.

The Adams Express Company run a special newspaper train over the Pennsylvania Railroad and its connections, leaving Jersey City at a quarter past four A. M. daily and Sunday, carrying the regular edition of the HERALD as far West as Harrisburg and South to Washington, reaching Philadelphia at a quarter past six A. M. and Washington at one P. M.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather in New York today will be warm and cloudy, with rain, followed by cooler and clear or partly cloudy weather, with brisk to high westerly winds.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was fairly active, and there was a general decline in all the active stocks. The feature of the market was a break in Pacific Mail, which broke from 21 3/4, the opening price, to 18 1/2, with a recovery later on to 20, declining again to 19 1/2. Gold was steady at 104 1/2. Government stocks were quiet and steady, and railroad bonds irregular. Money on call was easy at 2 1/2 per cent, the closing rate being 2 1/2 per cent.

BROOKLYN HAS REFORMED. Officer Cleary, the newest knife of clubs, has been relieved from duty once more.

GENERAL CROOK REPORTS that the hostile Cheyennes are coming in to the agencies. Cause, Cheyenne. "When the devil was sick the devil a saint would be."

IT SEEMS AT LAST that the Kelsey mystery is to be explained. The only wonder is that conscience has heretofore been so sleepy in the neighborhood of Huntington when there was so much to keep it awake.

ANY TAXPAYER who has been led by late newspaper stories to imagine his own assessments will be smaller than usual on account of the enormous sums reported restored by Tweed, Sweeney and others will find only cold comfort in "The Ring Compromise" this morning.

PRESIDENT HAYES HAS TELEGRAPHED to Packard to maintain the existing situation unchanged until the commission reaches New Orleans. This is doubtless meant as a check to the activity of Packard in trying to strengthen his government, of which our New Orleans correspondent gives a very full account.

GENERAL GRANT'S LATEST SPEECH is as short as any of its predecessors, but nobody will grumble at its contents. Four years of fighting against soldiers and twice four in mortal strife with politicians entitle the ex-President to the rest which he is evidently enjoying so heartily, with the best wishes of his fellow sovereigns.

THE LOTTERY DEALERS charged with sending circulars through the mail paid their fines yesterday, and are doubtless grumbling to-day that the penalty was so slight. These legal tilts against lotteries will prove the best of advertisement, unless the fines are made more in accordance with the gravity of the offence.

"LORD BUFOET," the modern Alfred Jingle, has apparently been deserted by his hitherto faithful Job Trotter; but before implicitly accepting the valet's statements the cautious reader would do well to take his "Pickwick" in hand and read, with their mournful sequence, the pages upon which are recorded the confidences reposed in Mr. Pickwick by "the chap in the mulberry suit."

THE WEATHER.—A storm of remarkable energy has passed along the Atlantic coast, attended by an unusually heavy precipitation. On Saturday morning the depression advanced from the region of the Western Gulf in a northeasterly direction toward Tennessee. It soon became central in the vicinity of Nashville, where, however, the pressure continued only a few tenths below the mean. On Sunday evening it began to develop considerable energy and the pressure fell decidedly, and a movement eastward to the coast commenced. During yesterday the course of the storm centre was along the eastern side of the Alleghany Mountains and directly over New York city. The rain area extended as far as the upper lakes and from Northern Florida to Nova Scotia along the coast. The rainfall at New London was 2.36 inches, at New York 1.55, at Boston 1.56 and at Baltimore 0.99 inches during sixteen hours. The wind was very heavy during the passage of the storm. It attained its highest velocity at New York at 6:40 P. M. yesterday, being then at the rate of 48 miles an hour. West of the mountains the wind was light, but on the coast it was extremely irregular and dangerous. Thus, when it was 32 miles at New York it was only 8 at New London, 26 at Boston, 18 at Portland, 20 at Eastport and 11 at Halifax. An area of very high pressure is central off Nova Scotia, and the barometric gradient is therefore very steep toward the northeast, which accounts for the high wind velocity. Another depression has advanced over the Platte Valley and an area of high pressure over Manitoba. The temperature is very high in the West and Southwest, moderate in the central and Atlantic districts and slightly above freezing in the St. Lawrence Valley. The weather in New York to-day will be warm and cloudy, with rain, followed by cooler and clear or partly cloudy weather, with brisk to high westerly winds.

## The Extra Session and the One-Term Amendment.

The extra session of Congress having been decided upon it is natural to inquire what other business besides the Army Appropriation bill may properly be considered. The President, and even leading Congressmen of both parties, would gladly have avoided a called session. But since it is inevitable we hope the most will be made of it for useful purposes. The Army Appropriation bill will go through in a few days after the organization, if on the 4th of June the troops shall have been withdrawn from South Carolina and Louisiana; otherwise it is not likely to pass at all. Assuming that the troops will be withdrawn and the Army Appropriation bill be passed without any delay, and as June is not a very salty month, we hope that at least one other important subject will be acted on before the adjournment. We refer to the constitutional change recommended by President Hayes in his inaugural address.

The summer session is likely to be short, because Congress will want to avoid the extreme heats of the capital, but it might be made very useful to the country. We need some reforms for which preparatory measures are necessary, and there are points of policy which would be the better for a preliminary discussion, which would facilitate wise action in the long winter session. There is one reform which Congress, in the extra session, could perfect so far as it is concerned and for the sake of which alone we could wish that it might be called. We mean the passage of a constitutional amendment prohibiting the re-election of a President and making the term hereafter six years. President Hayes very wisely regarded this in his letter of acceptance as an important measure toward a permanent reform of the civil service. He meant that by such a one-term amendment the President would be relieved from the temptation to scheme in his appointments for a re-election. He was quite right, and the public was pleased to see the same thought reappear in his inaugural message.

We need not say that he has the support of the HERALD in this matter. We have been urging this as a vitally necessary reform for several years, and we believe "if it were done, when 'tis done, then 'twere well it were done quickly." It cannot be done too soon. A French philosopher gave it as his opinion, after a long and careful study of mankind, that "most men are mortal," and we can imagine that even President Hayes would feel freer in his dealings with public affairs if the subtle but powerful temptation to manage for himself a second term were constitutionally removed from him. No matter how he might avert his own gaze from it, his friends would not fail to succumb to it, and his opponents would inevitably accuse him or them of such schemes and thus probably embarrass him and fix a wrong interpretation upon acts in themselves blameless.

We repeat, therefore, if there were no other object to be attained by the call of an extra session, it would still be desirable in the hope that the new Congress, fresh from the people, very nearly equally divided as to politics, and containing in both houses a larger number of able men than the last, would confer this benefit on the country of proposing to the legislatures of the States a one-term amendment. The friends of this measure may as well take notice that it will be much easier of adoption now, in the beginning of a new administration, than later on, when flatterers and sycophants shall have gathered about the White House, and when, perhaps, political exigencies and changes may make this needed reform less welcome to some of the political leaders on both sides.

Nor ought it to be forgotten that the one-term amendment is important not merely for future, but for present reforms. It is a part and an essential part of that reformation of the civil service which the President promises us and which all the interests of the country demand. That reform must be made by the present administration; if it is to last it must be so firmly fixed in the next four years that no President and no political party hereafter shall dare to go back to the old and vile system which has degraded the public service in all its branches, and whose abuses but lately threatened us with a new and terrible civil war, which was averted only by the common sense and self-restraint of the people and the moderation of the democratic leaders.

The new President has started out well; he has gained his first victory over the "machine" politicians; has got about him a Cabinet mainly, if not entirely, in harmony with his views on this vital question; has driven the political cormorants from Washington, and has, seemingly, subdued the Senate. But he doubtless remembers that the opponents of the reform do not forget—that he is still only in the first month of his administration. He effected a very clever surprise and certainly routed the army of place hunters in brilliant style. But the campaign is not over; it has not fairly begun, and he needs all the fortitude, all the tact and firmness which any man ever possessed, all the support the public will give him and the aid of all merely mechanical contrivances, of which the chief and most important is a one-term amendment.

It will be remembered that Congress has been called to meet on the 4th of June. Long before then the Southern difficulties should be settled, and the new Congress should assemble with no sore spot, no vital constitutional or sectional question to disturb or embarrass its action, and ready therefore for wholesome and necessary legislation. Nothing more urgent will interpose to put off the consideration of the one-term question. Both parties are committed to it. The President, no doubt, will urge it in a special message; the friends of the administration and its opponents will be able to unite together to frame and adopt it, and the legislatures of the States can confirm it early next winter and so get it out of the way for ever by placing it in the constitution. There is other work for a special session. There are other measures which, doubtless, will come up for discussion, but none will be so important as this; none will be so welcome to the public, which has become justly

and deeply alarmed at the dangers to which the peace of the country and the very existence of our institutions are exposed by the fierce and unscrupulous pressure for office, and which will rest more content when it sees the amendment safely through Congress. As an administration measure it cannot fail, for it can expect opposition only from the administration side. But as an administration measure it has the best chances of success while the present era of good feeling lasts, and at an extra session, where it will not be delayed or swamped by a multiplicity of other measures, as would pretty surely happen if it did not come up before next December.

We hope the President will strongly recommend at the extra session the adoption of a one-term amendment. We hear a summer session objected to on the score of economy; but there is nothing in that plea. The people will bear the burden cheerfully if Congress will give them this reform, because they will then see removed one of the most subtle, but one of the most dangerous obstacles to a genuine, thorough and lasting reformation of the civil service.

## Stanley's Nile Explorations.

Another letter from Mr. Stanley is printed to-day. This letter is the most important contribution made toward the elucidation of the Nile problem since the announcement of the discoveries of the Albert and Victoria Nyanza. It advances one more step toward the conquest of the great secret. With the lacustrine character of the head waters of the Nile exhibited tolerably well in what was known of the two great Nyanzas, Albert and Victoria, the main problem appeared to be the determination of the source from which their waters were derived in order that it might be known whether the supply was such as would sufficiently account for the Nile as it exists between the Albert Nyanza and the entrance of the Blue Nile, or whether the supply being deemed insufficient, it was necessary to continue the hunt for still other elements and parts of the gigantic system of watershed by which old Nile does his ample share in draining the great plateau of Central Africa. In the description given by Stanley last year of the Shimeeyu, a large river which seems to drain the western wall of the system of which Kilimanjaro is the highest point, great probability was added to the theory that the Nyanzas, with their yet undiscovered affluents, would prove to be ample sources of supply for the great stream. But in the present letter Stanley describes a hitherto unvisited feeder of the Victoria, compared to which the Shimeeyu is scarcely more than a trout brook. In the course of this river he also finds a third Nyanza, or great reservoir. This stream, which he names the Alexandra Nile, and a lower portion of which has been called the Kagera on Stanley's former maps, flows through upward of three degrees of longitude and two of latitude and drains about five square degrees, or eighteen thousand square miles. This great river discharges its waters into the Victoria, whence they go to the Albert and so to the White Nile; and these three great Nyanzas, that are only so many successive expansions and storage places of Nile water, with the stream that connects them and with their thousands of minor affluents drain an area of not less than seventy thousand square miles—a territory equal to one-third of France. This is a drainage that amply accounts for all the waters of the Nile, and the exploration of the Upper Alexandra Nile will leave little to be learned of the history of the great river. In a spirit of geographical chivalry the hardy explorer has attached to the great river he is the first to describe and its attendant lake the name of the Princess of Wales, and thus handsomely maintains the free masonry of the discoverers who derived the names of the other Nyanzas also from the English royal family.

## Spring Business and the Herald.

There is no better barometer of trade than the advertising columns of newspapers. When business is really dull and the citizen puts a double strap upon his pocketbook, or carefully leaves his money at home, there is no one who knows of it sooner than the man who seeks trade by advertising. At such times the advertising agent may be selected at sight from a mixed assemblage; his deportment is as solemn as that of a preacher without a pulpit and his face denotes an internal demand for specifics against biliousness.

Judged by the advertising columns of the HERALD, however, a marked improvement has suddenly taken place in business circles. In our paper of Sunday there appeared more than three thousand advertisements, showing an increase of nearly eight hundred, or about twenty-five per cent over the corresponding Sunday of 1876, and an increase of five hundred, or nearly twenty per cent, over those in the HERALD of the previous Sunday. Another significant fact is that the circulation of last Sunday's HERALD—Sunday editions being bought as much for their advertisements as for their news—was about twenty-five thousand greater than on the corresponding Sunday of last year. Upon analyzing the increase we find that it is largely in the special departments of real estate (east and west side and in the central part of the city), houses and rooms wanted or to let, both furnished and unfurnished, and property out of the city for sale, to let or to exchange for city property. The meaning of all this is that people feel justified in changing their homes instead of making a virtue of necessity and remaining where they have been.

Should this increase of advertising continue the HERALD will find it impossible to put into a quadruple sheet—sixteen pages—all the advertisements that are offered and the news of the day besides. A quintuple sheet will probably be necessary next Sunday to meet the exigencies of our business. We are determined that no pains shall be spared in our endeavors to bring advertisers and readers into communication with each other, and we hail with satisfaction these positive proofs that confidence is indeed returning, and that both those who sell and those who buy are jostling each other in our columns as they have never done before.

## Wendell Phillips' Assault on President Hayes and His Cabinet.

We print one of the most piquant efforts of this vituperative orator in the report of his speech, or lecture as he calls it, delivered in Philadelphia last evening. We do not know how Mr. Phillips could have put his brilliant talents as a tergite to a better use than he has done in this bitter arraignment of the new President, his Cabinet and his policy. Despite his extravagant rhetoric Wendell Phillips is not a fool. He is as keen a judge as any outsider of what President Hayes means. His lampooning tirade attests his full belief in the President's sincerity. Those friends of the South whose faith has begun to waver, in consequence of Mr. Hayes' slowness and seeming hesitation, will be encouraged when they find that men like Wendell Phillips have given him over, and that their rage carries them beyond all bounds of civility and decency. This invective of Mr. Phillips will be read, as everything he delivers is certain to be read, because its liveliness and pungency make it attractive to lovers of scandal, who are a majority of every community. It will help the President and his public estimation, for the extravagance of its abuse is self-refuting in respect to the particular charges, and the hostile animus it betrays is a conclusive proof of the despair of its author. If men like Garrison and Phillips praised the President, or even attempted to coax and wheedle him, the doubts of his sincerity might deepen into belief; but when these men are seen to pour out all their vitals of wrath and vituperation on his head, it is evident to everybody that they, at least, think him in downright earnest in the policy he has announced. The way in which Mr. Phillips singles out every member of the Cabinet for personal disparagement and libel is the most satisfactory comment which has yet been made by anybody on the fitness of the President's advisers for carrying out the policy he has adopted. If they pleased Wendell Phillips they could not possibly please rational, considerate men. The President should regard Mr. Phillips' incontinent invective as the highest compliment and the best tribute to his sincerity which has been paid him in any quarter.

Whose sentiments does Wendell Phillips reflect? Not those of the country at large; not those of the better class of republicans; not those of Frederick Douglass and other trusted representatives of the colored race, but only those of a squad of rabid fanatics and interested carpet-baggers. Packard, Chamberlain and their satellites are the only persons of any political consequence who will read this speech of Phillips with approbation and relish, and even they will not dare to avow their approval. They will merely roll it, as wicked people are said to do, "as a sweet morsel, under their tongues." Phillips truly expresses what Packard thinks. Packard would say the same things of the President and Cabinet if he dared. He may possibly dare when his hopes are utterly prostrated, but for the present he is muzzled by his sense of interest. The President may see what Packard thinks if he will read what Wendell Phillips says.

## The Mormons.

The government has now the best opportunity ever presented for solving the Mormon question without giving any color to a charge of religious persecution. To punish an atrocious crime is one thing, to persecute a religion is quite another. It may be possible to extenuate polygamy by pleading the example of the patriarchs, but there can be no pretext for consecrating treachery and murder. It would be absurd to pretend that John D. Lee was the only Mormon responsible for the Mountain Meadows massacre. He had a large body of accomplices who were with him on the ground and stained their hands with innocent blood, and other more cautious but not less guilty accomplices who, while instigating the massacre, exerted all their cunning to screen themselves from detection. So far as they can be identified and their crime proved they should all suffer alike. There was no justification for taking the life of Lee which does not make it a duty to hunt down and punish his accomplices. If Brigham Young was the chief accomplice he, above all the rest, should be made to feel the severity of the law. The presumption of his guilt does not rest merely on Lee's confession, although that alone is strong evidence, but also on the nature and constitution of the Mormon hierarchy and the position of Brigham Young as its directing head. It is one of the most absolute despotisms that ever existed. None of his subordinates would have dared to take so important and compromising a step as the massacre without full assurance of his sanction. With the craft and cunning in which he is so great an adept he took pains to mask his agency in that diabolical crime, but his complicity after the fact is established by clear evidence, and it is morally certain that he instigated the crime which he took infinite pains to shield from exposure and punishment. The presumption against him is so strong that he ought to be immediately indicted and put on his defence. If the Mormon leaders are made to pay the just penalty of their crimes the aggressive intolerant fanaticism by which the community is distinguished will slacken for want of energetic directing power. The Mormon community will be in the condition of an army which has lost all its generals. It will afterward make but a feeble resistance to the enforcement of wholesome laws, and in less than ten years the Mormons will be as tractable citizens as the members of any other religious sect.

There is now an excellent opportunity to bring them into subjection to the laws without meddling with their bastard religion. We trust the prosecuting officers may receive such directions from Washington as they cannot neglect or disregard. It is high time that this foul ulcer were dissected out of the body politic.

## Governor Robinson's Visit.

The Governor has returned to the Assembly the bill in relation to the Superintendent of Public Works without his approval, his reasons for which are given in the Message printed elsewhere to-day. The Governor

nor contrasts very happily the virtuous declarations of the Legislature against partisanship with its acts when he points out, in connection with the provision that the Superintendent shall not be appointed for party reasons, how completely his nomination recently made was rejected for such reasons and none other. In regard to this office the majority of the present Senate puts itself in a factious and merely plundering attitude of hostility to the known will of the people of the whole State. It has been decided by the people in a constitutional amendment that the old canal government shall give way to a new system under an officer appointed by the Governor; but the canal robbers have strength enough in the Senate to sustain themselves in defiance of the law.

## "Suaviter in Modo, Fortiter in Re."

We would fain believe, and, indeed, our latest information gives us considerable encouragement to believe, that this trite Latin maxim, which Lord Chesterfield was never weary of repeating in his celebrated letters to his illegitimate son, is the guiding principle by which President Hayes seeks to regulate his administration. To combine a conciliatory manner with inflexible steadiness of purpose—for this is the meaning of the maxim—is, no doubt, the golden rule of cultivated social intercourse; but whether it equally applies to official conduct may admit of some question. Yet, with the example of Abraham Lincoln and the warning of Andrew Johnson before him, President Hayes may be excused for thinking the *suaviter in modo* almost as essential as the *fortiter in re*. The *suaviter* of Mr. Lincoln was as unique as it was genial, his jovial disposition and broad humor being more effective and popular than any possible courtliness of manners. He carried his points with the least possible friction. Long after his mind was made up on the emancipation question he seemed to toy with the subject and tried the patience of the ardent abolitionists by his apparent hesitation and real procrastination. But he satisfied expectation at last and the conciliatory mildness of his methods was a means of success. His successor, Andrew Johnson, who had all the *fortiter in re* without any of the *suaviter in modo*, accomplished nothing beyond keeping himself in constant hot water. If Mr. Hayes prefers Lincoln's method to Johnson's it is not discreditable to his good sense. If the hesitation is merely in his manner and not in his purpose the country will be well enough satisfied with him at last. We are certain of the suavity, but as yet we are compelled to take the firmness on trust. But we are assured, on what we regard as good authority, that Mr. Hayes has not wavered an instant in his determination to withdraw the troops, and is only taking what he deems necessary precautions against any disturbance of the peace when the two States are left to themselves.

His policy, as explained by those who have the best opportunity for knowing it, is to get rid of Chamberlain and Packard, if possible with their own consent. If they can be persuaded or induced to retire, the withdrawal of the troops will be attended with no hazard; and the President thinks this would be preferable to leaving the rival governments to put them out by force. If this be the theory on which he is acting we of course wish him success. The country will pardon almost anything except an abandonment of his purpose; but we are by no means convinced that this is one of the cases in which the "furtherest way round is the nearest way home." We do not think, however, that the annoying delay is necessarily fatal to the President's policy. The prospect is tolerably good, as we judge, that Chamberlain will consent to retire, and it is possible that the mode of dealing with him will convince Packard that he has nothing to gain by standing out. The voluntary withdrawal of both would be the best of possible solutions, and if Mr. Hayes succeeds in accomplishing this his course will need no subsequent apology. If Chamberlain and Packard throw up the sponge the question of the troops will cease to be of any consequence. Since the friends of the President aver that this is the aim of his policy no true friend of the South will do anything to obstruct its success. But if it fails it will be bad for Mr. Hayes.

## PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Logan walks slowly.  
Emerson is in Washington.  
Nasby does not always trim his beard.  
Pale pink is now worn with dark green.  
Viscount Parker, of England, is at the Brevoort.  
Stanley Matthews' father was a professor of mathematics.  
Congressman Samuel J. Randall, of Philadelphia, is at the New York.  
Dr. Sigismund R. Blum, of the Austrian Legation at Washington, is at the Westminster.  
French society is depicted by its novelists, as the children's game has it, "by the rules of contrary."  
Señor Don Manuel R. Garcia, the Argentine Minister, arrived at the Albemarle yesterday from Washington.  
M. Guizot used to confess that, to rest his mind, he often indulged in a novel; but he took care to add the words he read were English.  
Mort Hissard wishes to learn how Mr. Hollingsworth, of Mount Vernon, knows that the remains of Washington are not petrified.  
During the glacial epoch reindeer, now confined to Arctic regions, ranged the Valley of the Connecticut. They used to have Medford horns.  
St. Louis Republican.—"The young King of Spain is about to marry again, after having once tried the thing. He doesn't seem to have a great deal of judgment or force of character."  
Apropos of The Arcadian under its new management, it may not be amiss to say that the Chicago Tribune calls Mr. Louis Engel one of the best equipped musical critics in the United States.  
A snail from the Egyptian Desert was found to be alive after having been glued for four years to a tablet in the British Museum. Snails have been glued to American politics for a still greater number of years, and are almost alive.  
A son of Senator Morton will hereafter superintend the killing of seals in Alaska. Mr. Morton should see that the privilege of killing seals is not abused, and other people should see that young Mr. John Morton does not make any money outside his salary.  
Evening Telegram.—"Brigham Young, in a despatch to the Herald, denies any complicity with Lee in the Mountain Meadows massacre. We trust that the prosecuting officers in Utah Territory soon will give him occasion to put the denial into the more formal shape of a plea to an indictment."  
Dried mushrooms are much esteemed in China, and they are also largely consumed by Japanese either as a dish by themselves or as a condiment with other dishes. Dried mushrooms retain their flavor for a great length of time, and thus bear transport to any distance very well.

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

## THE END IN DOUBT.

An Alliance Threatened Which May Settle the Protocol Without England's Assent.

## MASSACRES IN HERZEGOVINA

Talk of Peace, But Universal Preparations for War.

## THE POPE'S TEMPORAL POWER.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

Private intelligence now comes from Vienna that General Ignatieff is now trying to revive the alliance of the three Emperors and induce them to solve the question of the protocol without the assent of England; and that this is the reason for his unexpected resolve to return via Berlin. This impression is strengthened by the assertion that Count Andrássy, who has maintained extreme reserve during the negotiations between London and St. Petersburg, may now possibly act as mediator.

Discussing the various official hints from St. Petersburg that it is now necessary to re-establish the imperial alliance in view of the failure of a European understanding, a Vienna correspondent remarks that if this really is General Ignatieff's object his success may not be much greater in Vienna than in London. If Ignatieff's mission is to obtain unconditional neutrality, it may be feared his object can scarcely be attained. With the many contingencies which war so close to her ironies might produce, Austria can hardly remain under all circumstances an indifferent spectator. If, on the contrary, Russia should seek for mediators between her and England on the question of disarmament, then, perhaps, the triple alliance may come to the fore, and, as it seems St. Petersburg believes it ought to do, although Count Andrássy may not object to sign the London protocol without a certainty of English support, and although he may even be induced to revert to the Berlin memorandum should Russia urge such a step, he is very unlikely to enter into any arrangements relating to war. He is, on the contrary, disposed to mediate between Turkey and Montenegro and between Russia and England. There was a panic on the Berlin Bourse Monday, but the news of Austrian mobilization has revived the falling hopes of peace.

TURKEY MORE UNSETTLED THAN EVER.

In Bosnia the Turkish redifs are all under arms and the national militia are being armed and drilled. A special commission of officers and surgeons has been appointed to see that no person liable shall avoid military service. The militia have received Snider rifles from Constantinople, and in the districts of Tuzla, Grashitz, Belina, Zvornik and Brackka they have progressed so far as to compete with the redif reserves in drilling. The Sarajevo official journal publishes a list of contributions to the war fund made by the Mohammedan population. Money, shoes and horses are given to the authorities for the use of the newly mobilized militia, and camp equipments are held ready for use should they be called out for active service. The Ulemas and dervishes continue to excite a warlike feeling by fanatical addresses. Insurgent bands are appearing in hitherto undisturbed districts, and, as the weather is becoming mild enough to make life in the mountains endurable these bands will receive large accessions from the rayah population who are driven to desperation by the misrule of the officials. Letters from Bosnia and Bulgaria assert that the tax gatherers exact tithes twice—a second batch of extortioners declaring the first were unauthorized. The general tone of all letters received from the provinces gives the impression that nothing is doing towards reform. The confusion is becoming more aggravating every day in consequence of the pressure of the military burden. "The Turkish government is tottering," says a Times Belgrade correspondent, "and it will require something much more efficacious than an indefinitely worded diplomatic document to produce any improvement in the condition of the population."

PEACE TALK.

The New Free Press of Vienna states that although the alliance of the three Emperors will continue, notwithstanding the protocol negotiations, it will only be on its original basis. The idea of co-operation with Russia never existed. The alliance was formed rather to prevent than to facilitate intervention. Only one more function can now be exercised by the alliance, that of localizing the conflict, should war commence. The Turkish Ambassador had an interview of an hour's duration with General Ignatieff yesterday. The Emperor of Austria will receive General Ignatieff in a special audience to-day. General Ignatieff then leaves for St. Petersburg via Berlin. General Nord, the Russian agent in Brussels, states that the several European Cabinets are endeavoring to secure an understanding between England and Russia, it is hoped, with a prospect of success.

Negotiations between the Porte and Montenegro are apparently interrupted. The Montenegrin envoys refuse to telegraph for further instructions, being sure of the Prince's determination.

The Daily Telegraph in its leader says:—"We have reason to think on trustworthy information that Russia is once more endeavoring to frame such a proposition as may meet England's views relative to disarmament."

THE INHUMAN MASSACRES.

The Ragusa correspondent of the Manchester Guardian sends further details of the massacres in Herzegovina. He says:—"Some of the peasants who took refuge in Austrian territory have returned to their homes. A band of bashi-bazouks, 500 strong, from Yakup and Petrovatz, fell upon the village of Otchicvo, where returned refugees were rebuilding their homes, and burned the partly restored houses and murdered ten of the refugees, with nameless horrors. The others fled across the frontier. From Glamoski I have particulars of another butchery. A Greek of the Orthodox Church had celebrated his marriage with a girl of the same faith. The bridal procession was stopped by the Turks, who cut down and beheaded four of the guests and exposed the heads on poles at Glamoski. The bride died from the effects of outrages inflicted. There is no redress for these crimes. The condition of the rural districts of Bosnia and Herzegovina is becoming intolerable in its distress and horror. To leave those provinces to be pillaged by the Turk after his peculiar fashion would be a great political error."

PREPARING FOR THE INEVITABLE.

During the past week the strengthening of Kustendji, Bulgaria, has been actively proceeded with. Four coast batteries have been constructed, the old land fortifications repaired and new ones erected north of the town. Four battalions of foot and two batteries have arrived from Constantinople. Heavy guns for the earthworks are expected on Sunday. Odessa is completely secured against attack from the sea by about 70 torpedoes and a series of fortifications well planned and admirably armed. Torpedoes are laid about five miles off the harbor so as to render entrance impossible. The fortifications are armed with about 200 heavy breech-loaders and mortars. The garrison numbers 10,000 men, but there are large masses of troops in the cantonments in the neighborhood.

THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS.

The Grand Duke Nicholas has engaged a villa at Kischenoff for the summer.

THE MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY.

It is officially announced at the Vatican that the irritation in Constantinople against Midhat Pacha's enemies continues to increase. His recall is demanded by the so-called. At Vienna Midhat Pacha's recall is spoken of as close at hand. A Hunter telegraph, however, announces that Midhat Pacha has left Rome